UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22145
24 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith text of the press statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Gulf, in particular resolution 678 (1990). I should be grateful if this letter, along with its enclosure, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. CHAN Heng Chee

91-02437 2098h (E)

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Annex

Press statement issued on 17 January 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Singapore, on the Gulf crisis

The Singapore Government supports the military actions taken by the multinational force in the Gulf to implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions, especially resolution 678.

The Singapore Government deeply regrets the failure of all the peace initiatives undertaken to implement the United Nations resolutions, including the mission undertaken personally by the United Nations Secretary-General. The international community could no longer do nothing given Iraq's continued defiance of the United Nations resolutions. Failure to implement the United Nations resolutions would have undermined respect for international law as well as the credibility of the United Nations. This would not be in the long-term interests of all nations, and especially small States like Singapore.

The Singapore Government hopes that the military actions taken in the Gulf will quickly end the unlawful Iraqi occupation of Kuwait with a minimal loss of life.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22146
24 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose the text of the statement made on 22 January 1991 by the military spokesman for Iraq.

The Permanent Mission of Iraq requests the Secretariat to have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Statement made by the military spokesman for Iraq on 22 January 1991

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,

On Tuesday, 22 January 1991, at 1.41 p.m., United States aircraft bombed two Iraqi tankers, causing a vast oil slick in the waters of the Arabian Gulf which is bound to cause serious harm to the region's living marine resources and environment.

This is not the first time the United States has damaged the environment, and exposed man and fauna to serious danger, by undertaking nuclear tests and dumping nuclear wastes and other toxic chemicals.

Today, the United States is committing another offence by polluting the waters of the Arabian Gulf. Accordingly, Iraq appeals to world public opinion and to the organizations and individuals concerned, particularly to the "Greens", to denounce this criminal act and to do everything within their power to put an end to such acts.

For its part, Iraq, which respects the right to life of all human beings and which God has endowed with natural wealth, is prepared to co-operate with any party with a view to putting an end to these crimes.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22147
25 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan supports the request made to you by the Government of the Republic of Yemen and by the States members of the Arab Maghreb Union for the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to examine the grave situation in the Gulf region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22148
28 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

(for the period 21 November 1990-27 January 1991)

Introduction

1. On 28 November 1990, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 676 (1990), in which it decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) until 31 January 1991 and requested the Secretary-General to submit, during January 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of UNIIMOG, together with his recommendations on the matter.

2. Accordingly, the present report covers the period from 21 November 1990 to 27 January 1991 and is intended to provide the Security Council with an account of the manner in which UNIIMOG has carried out the mandate entrusted to it during that period.

3. It will be recalled that, in paragraph 18 of my report of 23 November 1990 (S/21960), I recommended that, during the two-month extension period that I had recommended, UNIIMOG's tasks should be:

(a) To resolve the remaining problems on the border;

(b) To try to arrange an exchange of information between the two parties about unmarked minefields;

(c) To assist the parties in negotiating and implementing an area of separation and, thereafter, an area of limitation of armaments.

4. In a technical meeting between military delegations of both parties, held at Tehran on 6 January 1991, which UNIIMOG also attended, substantive agreement was reached on matters relating to UNIIMOG's tasks (for details, see paras. 14-18 below).

5. The activities of UNIIMOG during the period were considerably affected by developments in the Persian Gulf region. The outbreak of hostilities in the area effectively prevented UNIIMOG from continuing its operations in Iraq and all UNIIMOG personnel in Iraq had to be temporarily relocated. The majority of them were moved either to Cyprus or to the Islamic Republic of Iran. All parties concerned provided active support for this purpose.

Composition, command and deployment

6. The command of UNIIMOG has been exercised by the Acting Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General S. Anam Khan (Bangladesh). On the Iraqi side, Colonel P. Grabner (Austria) took over from Brigadier-General Khan as Acting Assistant Chief Military Observer and Colonel H. Purola (Finland) continued as the Acting Assistant Chief Military Observer on the Iranian side.

7. As recommended in paragraphs 23 and 24 of my report of 23 November 1990 (S/21960), a reduction took place in the strength of the military observers to 60 on the Iranian side, 56 in Iraq and 3 in the Command Group.

8. This reduction in the number of military observers necessitated a major reorganization of UNIIMOG's deployment. On each side a small number of observers were deployed at headquarters with approximately 15 military observers in each of the three sectors. All former team sites were closed as permanently manned locations and became forward patrol bases, which were manned as the situation demanded.

9. On 22 January 1991, the strength of UNIIMOG, including those temporarily relocated in Cyprus and the Islamic Republic of Iran, was as follows:

United Nations military observers

Austria (including the Acting Assistant Chief Military Observer)	7
Bangladesh (Acting Chief Military Observer)	1
Canada	4
Denmark	4
Finland (including the Acting Assistant Chief Military Observer)	9
Hungary	15
India	11
Ireland	1
Italy	11
Malaysia	15
New Zealand	1

Norway	3
Poland	4
Sweden	7
Turkey	1
Uruguay	9
Yugoslavia	11
Zambia	5
	119
Military police unit	
Ireland	17 a/
Medical section	
Austria	4
Total	140

a/ Ten military police personnel, with the agreement of the Irish authorities, have been placed under the operational command of the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to assist in the reception and administration of United Nations staff and dependants being temporarily relocated from the Middle East.

As a result of the reduction in strength and the suspension of replacement through rotation for that purpose, the following contributing countries are at present not represented in UNIIMOG: Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal.

10. The Andover aircraft of the Royal New Zealand Air Force and its crew were withdrawn on 31 December 1990. UNIIMOG continues to use two civilian aircraft: a Canadian Twin Otter, leased commercially, which has been relocated from Iraq to Cyprus since 14 January, and a Jetstream, provided as a voluntary contribution by the Government of Switzerland, which is now located at Tehran.

Operations

11. The general situation along the internationally recognized boundaries has remained very calm during the mandate period. UNIIMOG'S concept of operation has been to carry out its tasks by patrolling the entire length of the internationally recognized boundaries with priority being given to the monitoring of disputed positions and sensitive areas. Seven hundred ninety-one patrols were conducted and

238 investigations of disputed positions were carried out. However, the temporary cessation of operations of UNIIMOG-Baghdad as of 18 January 1991, when the last remaining group of observers in Iraq crossed the border into the Islamic Republic of Iran (see para. 19 below), divested UNIIMOG of its ability to monitor the internationally recognized boundaries on the Iraqi side.

12. The parties have been urged to withdraw disputed positions and to provide information on unmarked minefields by exchanging maps and making available to each other officers with knowledge of specific minefields. As at 26 January 1991, the Islamic Republic of Iran had withdrawn 13 out of 17 disputed positions and Iraq had withdrawn 23 out of 29 such positions. The onset of winter has obliged both sides to move back to winter positions, thereby creating a de facto area of separation in the north and to a lesser extent in the central area.

13. A successful repatriation of war dead was conducted in the Faqeh area of Dezful/Sector South on 9 December 1990, involving 196 Iranian war dead and 43 Iraqi war dead. The total of war dead repatriated since the beginning of the UNIIMOG operation is 2,153 Iranians and 2,097 Iraqis. An Iranian proposal to allow the two parties to search for war dead in each other's territory is still under consideration by both parties.

Technical meeting of military experts

14. The two parties agreed to convene a technical meeting of military experts in order to discuss and resolve the questions relating to UNIIMOG's mandate that were still outstanding between them. This agreement was reached bilaterally between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq and the technical meeting was organized outside the framework of the Mixed Military Working Group that UNIIMOG had previously been endeavouring to establish. The Iranian authorities acted as hosts for the meeting, which took place at Tehran on 6 January 1991. At the invitation of both parties, the Acting Chief Military Officer attended.

15. At the meeting, the two parties discussed and reached agreements on the question of disputed positions along the internationally recognized boundaries, the exchange of information on minefields and the establishment of an area of separation along the internationally recognized boundaries. The agreements reached were fully consistent with UNIIMOG's mandate with regard to those three subjects and they provided for UNIIMOG to monitor their implementation within a specified time-frame.

16. With regard to the disputed positions, it was agreed that they would all be removed by 22 January 1991 and that UNIIMOG would then, according to its mandate, verify and confirm the completion of the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. The boundaries are described in the Treaty concerning the State Frontier and Neighbourly Relations between Iran and Iraq 1/ of 13 June 1975 and its protocols and annexes. On the question of minefields, the two sides agreed on specific arrangements that would ensure the exchange of necessary information on all unmarked minefields. The agreements reached on the establishment of an area of separation provided, among other things, that this area

would extend 1 kilometre on each side of the internationally recognized boundaries and along their entire length. Its establishment would take place between 10 and 27 January 1991 and UNIIMOG would assist in its full implementation.

17. The two parties also agreed to hold a similar technical meeting at the invitation of the Iraqi authorities at Baghdad on 28 or 29 January 1991. This second meeting would allow a review of the implementation of the agreements reached on 6 January and would also consider the possible establishment of an area of limitation of armaments on each side of the area of separation.

18. UNIIMOG, in accordance with its mandate and the agreements reached by the technical meeting, has observed that the majority of disputed positions have been withdrawn (see para. 12 above). But it has not been able to confirm the full implementation of the agreement on disputed positions within the agreed time-frame. Since the events following 15 January, there has been little progress in the implementation of the understandings relating to mine clearing and the establishment of an area of separation.

Security

19. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) on 29 November 1990, and considering the situation in the Gulf region, UNIIMOG undertook detailed planning to ensure the security of its personnel without compromising its operational efficiency. With the deterioration of the situation in the second week of January 1991 and the requirement to ensure the safety of UNIIMOG personnel, it was decided as a precautionary measure to thin out the staff, both military and civilian, at the headquarters at Baghdad. On 11 January, 22 international civilian staff, 11 military observers, 10 military police and 1 medical assistant were temporarily relocated to Cyprus. This left the command group and a reduced headquarters at Baghdad. Following my visit to Baghdad on 12/13 January, a decision was taken to relocate UNIIMOG personnel temporarily from Baghdad to the sectors closer to the border so that they could carry out operations from these locations. The command group travelled to Tehran on 14 January and the remaining personnel at Baghdad together with the military observers in the sectors were relocated close to the international boundary in the area of Faqeh, east of Al-Amarah, and Khanaqin, north-east of Mansuriya. Upon the outbreak of hostilities on 16 January 1991, a decision was made to move temporarily all remaining UNIIMOG staff in Iraq into the Islamic Republic of Iran. The group at Khanaqin crossed the border on 17 January. Those at Faqeh crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran on 18 January, after a 24-hour delay caused by communications difficulties in Iraq. With the assistance of the Iranian authorities, all UNIIMOG-Baghdad personnel have now been transferred from the border areas to Tehran. Forty-five vehicles and communications equipment brought from Iraq have been retained at the sector headquarters at Bakhtaran and Dezful.

Financial aspects

20. By its resolution 45/245 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIIMOG, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Group, at a monthly rate not to exceed $3,475,000 gross ($3,269,000 net) beginning 1 February 1991. This authorization is subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as to the actual level of commitments to be entered into. If the Council decides to extend UNIIMOG beyond its current mandate, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Group during the extension period will be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/245.

Observations

21. The agreements reached at the technical meeting on 6 January 1991 constituted a very useful development in the efforts towards the successful completion of UNIIMOG's remaining tasks. The fact that their implementation has not proceeded fully according to schedule is clearly not due to lack of commitment on either side, but is a consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in the area. Indeed, both sides have given firm indications to UNIIMOG that they remain determined to implement fully in due course the arrangements agreed upon on 6 January. They have also confirmed to me that for that purpose they would continue to count on UNIIMOG's presence and assistance.

22. At the same time, the security considerations which led to the decision to relocate temporarily the UNIIMOG-Baghdad component of the mission outside Iraq remain in effect and cannot be ignored when considering the immediate future of UNIIMOG as a whole. It seems clear, however, that with the current level of hostilities in the area UNIIMOG will not be able to operate on one side of its area of responsibility.

23. Notwithstanding current security considerations and their unavoidable effect on operational effectiveness, it is my view that UNIIMOG's mandate should be extended beyond the present mandate period, which expires on 31 January 1991, so that the Group may fulfil completely its important responsibilities. In my consultations with them, the two parties have confirmed that they share this view. It was also understood with them that, pending clarification of the situation in the area, the new mandate extension would have to be for a brief period.

24. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNIIMOG for a further period of one month, that is, until 28 February 1991. During that period, should the Council decide on such extension, UNIIMOG's present strength on the Iranian side would be maintained in order to continue the performance of its present tasks to the best of its ability. The UNIIMOG observers who were deployed in Iraq and whose normal tour of duty continues beyond the current mandate period would remain temporarily relocated pending further developments and decisions on UNIIMOG's future.

25. It will be clear from the present report that implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) is very close to completion. Progress has also been made in facilitating the repatriation of the remaining prisoners of war in fulfilment of paragraph 3 of the resolution. Similarly, I have been informed that, during their bilateral talks, the two countries have dealt with other outstanding issues as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 598 (1987).

26. What remains to be implemented are the other operative paragraphs, which have already been the subject of preliminary discussions. The role requested of the Secretary-General by the Security Council in those paragraphs is mainly a political one. Paragraph 8, in particular, has taken on added significance in the present circumstances. The manner in which I intend to pursue my task in this regard will, at the appropriate time, be the subject of consultations with both sides. It is my fervent hope that the agreements recently reached at the military level will be fully implemented in the weeks ahead. It would then be possible to focus more directly on the work required to implement the remaining paragraphs.

27. Finally, I wish to pay tribute in the present report to the men and women of UNIIMOG, both military and civilian, who, under the command of the Acting Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Anam Khan, have in exceptionally difficult circumstances continued to serve the Organization in an exemplary manner. I also wish to express my appreciation to Ambassador Jan Eliasson for his untiring efforts as my Personal Representative.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22148*
29 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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(for the period 21 November 1990-27 January 1991)

Introduction

1. On 28 November 1990, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 676 (1990), in which it decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) until 31 January 1991 and requested the Secretary-General to submit, during January 1991, a report on his further consultations with the parties about the future of UNIIMOG, together with his recommendations on the matter.

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4. In a technical meeting between military delegations of both parties, held at Tehran on 6 January 1991, which UNIIMOG also attended, substantive agreement was reached on matters relating to UNIIMOG's tasks (for details, see paras. 14-18 below).

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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India	11
Ireland	1
Italy	11
Malaysia	15
New Zealand	1

Norway	3
Poland	4
Sweden	7
Turkey	1
Uruguay	9
Yugoslavia	11
Zambia	5
	119
Military police unit	
Ireland	17 a/
Medical section	
Austria	4
Total	140

a/ Ten military police personnel, with the agreement of the Irish authorities, have been placed under the operational command of the Force Commander of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to assist in the reception and administration of United Nations staff and dependants being temporarily relocated from the Middle East.

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238 investigations of disputed positions were carried out. The temporary cessation of operations of UNIIMOG-Baghdad as of 18 January 1991, when the last remaining group of observers in Iraq crossed the border into the Islamic Republic of Iran (see para. 19 below), divested UNIIMOG of its ability to monitor the internationally recognized boundaries on the Iraqi side. However, UNIIMOG remains in contact with the Iraqi authorities through meetings on the border.

12. The parties have been urged to withdraw disputed positions and to provide information on unmarked minefields by exchanging maps and making available to each other officers with knowledge of specific minefields. As at 26 January 1991, the Islamic Republic of Iran had withdrawn 13 out of 17 disputed positions and Iraq had withdrawn 23 out of 29 such positions. The onset of winter has obliged both sides to move back to winter positions, thereby creating a de facto area of separation in the north and to a lesser extent in the central area.

13. A successful repatriation of war dead was conducted in the Faqeh area of Dezful/Sector South on 9 December 1990, involving 196 Iranian war dead and 43 Iraqi war dead. The total of war dead repatriated since the beginning of the UNIIMOG operation is 2,153 Iranians and 2,097 Iraqis. An Iranian proposal to allow the two parties to search for war dead in each other's territory is still under consideration by both parties.

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16. With regard to the disputed positions, it was agreed that they would all be removed by 22 January 1991 and that UNIIMOG would then, according to its mandate, verify and confirm the completion of the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries. The boundaries are described in the Treaty concerning the State Frontier and Neighbourly Relations between Iran and Iraq 1/ of 13 June 1975 and its protocols and annexes. On the question of minefields, the two sides agreed on specific arrangements that would ensure the exchange of necessary information on all unmarked minefields. The agreements reached on the establishment of an area of separation provided, among other things, that this area

would extend 1 kilometre on each side of the internationally recognized boundaries and along their entire length. Its establishment would take place between 10 and 27 January 1991 and UNIIMOG would assist in its full implementation.

17. The two parties also agreed to hold a similar technical meeting at the invitation of the Iraqi authorities at Baghdad on 28 or 29 January 1991. This second meeting would allow a review of the implementation of the agreements reached on 6 January and would also consider the possible establishment of an area of limitation of armaments on each side of the area of separation.

18. UNIIMOG, in accordance with its mandate and the agreements reached by the technical meeting, has observed that the majority of disputed positions have been withdrawn (see para. 12 above). But it has not been able to confirm the full implementation of the agreement on disputed positions within the agreed time-frame. Since the events following 15 January, there has been little progress in the implementation of the understandings relating to mine clearing and the establishment of an area of separation.

Security

19. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) on 29 November 1990, and considering the situation in the Persian Gulf region, UNIIMOG undertook detailed planning to ensure the security of its personnel without compromising its operational efficiency. With the deterioration of the situation in the second week of January 1991 and the requirement to ensure the safety of UNIIMOG personnel, it was decided as a precautionary measure to thin out the staff, both military and civilian, at the headquarters at Baghdad. On 11 January, 22 international civilian staff, 11 military observers, 10 military police and 1 medical assistant were temporarily relocated to Cyprus. This left the command group and a reduced headquarters at Baghdad. Following my visit to Baghdad on 12/13 January, a decision was taken to relocate UNIIMOG personnel temporarily from Baghdad to the sectors closer to the border so that they could carry out operations from these locations. The command group travelled to Tehran on 14 January and the remaining personnel at Baghdad together with the military observers in the sectors were relocated close to the international boundary in the area of Faqeh, east of Al-Amarah, and Khanaqin, north-east of Mansuriya. When hostilities commenced on 16 January 1991, a decision was made to move temporarily all remaining UNIIMOG staff in Iraq into the Islamic Republic of Iran. The group at Khanaqin crossed the border on 17 January. Those at Faqeh crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran on 18 January, after a 24-hour delay caused by communications difficulties in Iraq. With the assistance of the Iranian authorities, all UNIIMOG-Baghdad personnel have now been transferred from the border areas to Tehran. Forty-five vehicles and communications equipment brought from Iraq have been retained at the sector headquarters at Bakhtaran and Dezful.

Financial aspects

20. By its resolution 45/245 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIIMOG, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Group, at a monthly rate not to exceed $3,475,000 gross ($3,269,000 net) beginning 1 February 1991. This authorization is subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as to the actual level of commitments to be entered into. If the Council decides to extend UNIIMOG beyond its current mandate, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Group during the extension period will be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/245.

Observations

21. The agreements reached at the technical meeting on 6 January 1991 constituted a very useful development in the efforts towards the successful completion of UNIIMOG's remaining tasks. The fact that their implementation has not proceeded fully according to schedule is clearly not due to lack of commitment on either side, but is a consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in the area. Indeed, both sides have given firm indications to UNIIMOG that they remain determined to implement fully in due course the arrangements agreed upon on 6 January. They have also confirmed to me that for that purpose they would continue to count on UNIIMOG's presence and assistance.

22. At the same time, the security considerations which led to the decision to relocate temporarily the UNIIMOG-Baghdad component of the mission outside Iraq remain in effect and cannot be ignored when considering the immediate future of UNIIMOG as a whole. It seems clear, however, that with the current level of hostilities in the area UNIIMOG will not be able to operate on one side of its area of responsibility.

23. Notwithstanding current security considerations and their unavoidable effect on operational effectiveness, it is my view that UNIIMOG's mandate should be extended beyond the present mandate period, which expires on 31 January 1991, so that the Group may fulfil completely its important responsibilities. In my consultations with them, the two parties have confirmed that they share this view. It was also understood with them that, pending clarification of the situation in the area, the new mandate extension would have to be for a brief period.

24. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNIIMOG for a further period of one month, that is, until 28 February 1991. During that period, should the Council decide on such extension, UNIIMOG's present strength on the Iranian side would be maintained in order to continue the performance of its present tasks to the best of its ability. The UNIIMOG observers who were deployed in Iraq and whose normal tour of duty continues beyond the current mandate period would remain temporarily relocated pending further developments and decisions on UNIIMOG's future.

25. It will be clear from the present report that implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) is very close to completion. Progress has also been made in facilitating the repatriation of the remaining prisoners of war in fulfilment of paragraph 3 of the resolution. Similarly, I have been informed that, during their bilateral talks, the two countries have dealt with other outstanding issues as called for in paragraph 4 of resolution 598 (1987).

26. What remains to be implemented are the other operative paragraphs, which have already been the subject of preliminary discussions. The role requested of the Secretary-General by the Security Council in those paragraphs is mainly a political one. Paragraph 8, in particular, has taken on added significance in the present circumstances. The manner in which I intend to pursue my task in this regard will, at the appropriate time, be the subject of consultations with both sides. It is my fervent hope that the agreements recently reached at the military level will be fully implemented in the weeks ahead. It would then be possible to focus more directly on the work required to implement the remaining paragraphs.

27. Finally, I wish to pay tribute in the present report to the men and women of UNIIMOG, both military and civilian, who, under the command of the Acting Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Anam Khan, have in exceptionally difficult circumstances continued to serve the Organization in an exemplary manner. I also wish to express my appreciation to Ambassador Jan Eliasson for his untiring efforts as my Personal Representative.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1017, No. 14903.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22149
25 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement by the Government of Malaysia on the situation in the Gulf.

I should be grateful if this statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ismail RAZALI
Ambassador

Annex

Statement dated 25 January 1991 by the Government of Malaysia

Malaysia is increasingly concerned over developments relating to the war being waged in the Gulf. All indications point to a protracted conflict and given the massive and incessant bombing that is being carried out there will be immense destruction, suffering and loss of lives in Iraq and in the areas involved.

Malaysia is troubled that the rapid escalation of the war will take it beyond the original objectives as contained in the relevant Security Council resolutions. Resolution 678 (1990) does not empower actions that would lead to the virtual destruction of Iraq. Malaysia is disturbed that the Security Council and the United Nations have been ignored ever since military action was initiated. Efforts to have the Council consider various aspects of the war are being blocked. It is to be underlined that Malaysia's support for resolution 678 (1990) and other relevant resolutions to bring about the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait was in the context of a continuing central role of the United Nations. Countries concerned cannot assume to draw a blank cheque from the Security Council resolution to wage total war on Iraq. Malaysia would like to see greater accountability of the actions by participating forces, not only to the Council but also to the general membership of the United Nations. The concerns being expressed by many members of the United Nations, especially members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, over the conduct of the war and fears of a widening of the conflict should be taken up immediately by the Council.

The possibility of an extended conflict raises the spectre of a general instability and turmoil internationally that will weaken important international structures and affect the role of the United Nations as a vehicle for conflict management and resolution. An extended conflict and a widening of the war may result in a continuing presence of outside military Powers in the area. Additionally the conflict will also lead to depletion of resources and funds for much-needed development assistance.

Malaysia is further concerned that the war may lead to the neglect of other important issues, such as the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land and their oppression. This would be a grave injustice. The war must not in any way bring about the eclipse of the Palestinian issue. Israel can be expected to exploit the war situation to marginalize the Palestinian issue while extorting military and financial aid from countries sympathetic to it. The United States and the allied coalition would be committing a serious injustice if they allow themselves to be persuaded.

Malaysia calls for a reassertion of a United Nations central role in the crisis. Malaysia would support any move within the Security Council or any other forums such as the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to employ initiatives to bring the war to the earliest possible peaceful conclusion and to have Iraq withdraw from Kuwait.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22150
25 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Statement by the Government of Bolivia on the conflict in the Persian Gulf issued on 17 January 1991.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Esther M. ASHTON
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement by the Government of Bolivia on the conflict in the Persian Gulf

Barely had the conflict in the Persian Gulf arisen when the Government of President Paz Zamora strongly condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The President of Bolivia has constantly expressed the dismay of the Bolivian people at the course of events and at the failure of the actions aimed at finding a peaceful solution to this conflict. Bolivia has been acting in close co-ordination with the fraternal countries of Latin America, particularly those making up the Rio Group, and within the framework of the initiatives taken by the international community and the United Nations.

Bolivia deeply regrets that all these efforts have proved fruitless in the face of immutable and irrational positions and that, following a process of various requests and initiatives for dialogue, no other course remained open than to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, under whose mandate the coalition forces have had to take action.

Likewise, the President stated that Bolivia is a country which lives in peace and is in favour of world peace, and will join in any effort by the international community to transform the process of violence that has been let loose into a process of peaceful solutions.

Despite these regrettable developments, the Government of Bolivia considers that faith and confidence must not be lost that ultimately, and within the shortest possible time, peace will be restored in the affected region and mankind will enjoy again the right to develop free from the horrors of war.

La Paz, 17 January 1991

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22151
25 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of my Government, I request that you distribute as a document of the Security Council the texts of the attached letters which were exchanged between President George Bush and the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the crisis in the Gulf.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING

Annex I

Letter dated 21 January 1991 from the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity addressed to the President of the United States of America

We, the current Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity have the honour to inform you that we have today addressed an urgent and solemn appeal to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on behalf of the people and countries of the African continent. We consider it our duty, at this rather late hour, to join our voice to those who have called for a cessation of hostilities in order to avoid further destruction and loss of human life and to allow for new efforts aiming at a peaceful solution of the crisis. We have therefore appealed to President Saddam Hussein to accept the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

In deciding to do so, we are conscious of the devastating consequences of the prevailing war, particularly the loss of lives and the destruction of property. We are also aware of the gravity of the situation and its far-reaching implications for the stability and security of the region and the world.

We sincerely believe that it is not too late to explore new avenues for peace and that every opportunity should be seized to achieve the objectives of the United Nations without further suffering and destruction. Our belief is based on the conviction that it is never too late to make an extra effort in the interest of peace.

In making this appeal to President Saddam Hussein, we are mindful of the profound attachment of the African people and the countries of our continent to the principles of national sovereignty and territorial integrity and their commitment to international legality. It was indeed against this background that African countries took a clear and firm position against the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and for the restoration of legality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

Your Excellency, we are aware of and encouraged by your personal commitment to the establishment of a new international order based on sovereign equality, peace and security. In this respect, we believe that you will do everything possible and spare no effort to ensure an end to further destruction and loss of human life. We also make this appeal to Your Excellency as the leader of the international coalition with immense responsibility at this crucial hour.

We do understand the exceptional and difficult position your country has assumed in the present war. We are fully aware of all the efforts you and many others undertook to avoid the outbreak of the present war and to have the decision of the Security Council on the restoration of the sovereignty of Kuwait implemented by peaceful means. We are confident however that you will spare no effort at a slightest opportunity to give peace another chance.

Annex II

Letter dated 24 January 1991 from the President of the United States of America to the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity

Thank you for your letter of 21 January informing me of the appeal of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to Saddam Hussein to withdraw Iraqi troops from Kuwait in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

The United States appreciates the support it is receiving from OAU and the vast majority of its member States in the current crisis. We are encouraged by the fact that African countries have taken a clear and firm position against Iraqi aggression and for the restoration of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait.

These are exactly the goals the United States and its coalition allies, including several African States, are pursuing through our combat operations. As is stated in my address to the American people on 16 January, the objectives of the United States and its allies are clear: "Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate Government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place and Kuwait will once again be free."

The United States and the entire world community had hoped that the Gulf crisis could be resolved peacefully. As you know, five and a half months of intensive diplomatic efforts failed to persuade Iraq to comply with the will of the United Nations. Iraq made it abundantly clear that it had no intention of obeying the resolutions of the Security Council.

In the face of Saddam Hussein's repeated rejection of all diplomatic and peaceful options to resolve the crisis, the United States and its allies in the coalition had no alternative but to initiate combat operations.

I sincerely hope that your appeal on behalf of the people and countries of Africa, together with the past appeals of so many others, succeeds in convincing Saddam to withdraw immediately and completely his troops from Kuwait. For when Iraq complies with all relevant United Nations resolutions, peace can be restored.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22152
25 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, on 24 January, the Government of Japan decided to take additional measures in support of the multinational forces in the Gulf and in assistance to refugees in the region. The measures are as follows:

1. An additional contribution of $US 9 billion in financial support for the multinational forces.

2. Japan will transport additional refugees in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM):

   (a) Japanese civilian aircraft will transport refugees from Cairo to their home countries.

   (b) Preparations are being made to dispatch Self-Defense Force aircraft for the transportation of refugees. The necessary government ordinance will be issued soon.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

91-02577 2104h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22153
25 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 678 (1990), the purpose of this letter is to inform the Security Council that, as of 16 January 1991, Canadian Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region are participating with the Armed Forces of other Members of the United Nations in military action in accordance with that resolution to enforce Iraqi compliance with resolution 660 (1990).

Canadian Armed Forces naval vessels and aircraft will continue to enforce sanctions in accordance with resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) as the situation permits.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Philippe KIRSCH, Q.C.
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Ambassador and Deputy
Permanent Representative

91-02585 2075f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22154
27 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 25 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to it herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression being waged against Iraq and the heinous and premeditated crimes thereby being committed against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our people.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq requests the circulation of this note and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General

Since the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression against our country began at 0230 hours on 17 January 1991, the attacking forces have been committing heinous premeditated crimes against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our great people, which is one that has made a centuries-old contribution to human civilization.

On all occasions - in the course of our meeting at Amman on 31 August 1990 and during your visit to Baghdad on 11 and 12 January 1991 - we have constantly indicated and have explained to you in a clear and detailed manner that the basic fact with regard to the events which preceded and followed 2 August 1990 is that the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist alliance and its treacherous adherents among the régimes of the region have had the objective, as they continue to do, of destroying resurgent Iraq, which is pursuing a free and independent policy and which proudly rejects imperialist and Zionist hegemony over the region and over its resources. Everything that has happened has taken place within the framework of a conspiracy hostile to the hopes of peoples for freedom, sovereignty, independence and relations of equality, which are the very principles and objectives for the achievement and defence of which the United Nations is supposed to have been established.

The deliberate and brutal attacks launched on behalf of the United Nations by the forces of the criminal Zionist-imperialist alliance on civilian economic, humanitarian, medical, cultural and religious targets and on citizens and their families in all parts of Iraq - documented examples of which are provided to you in the present letter - give cogent proof of the fact that the Governments participating in this alliance have the sole objective of taking vengeance on the proud people of Iraq and its militant leadership because of their opposition to the imperialist goals of those Governments.

It is indeed shameful for the United Nations that these premeditated crimes should be committed under the cover provided by resolutions adopted by the Security Council. The most recent of these is Security Council resolution 678 (1990), which the United States of America succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, blackmail and bribery. The facts with respect to the receipt of bribes by States members of the Council and by leaders in those States are common knowledge.

Hundreds of millions of people in the world, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have suffered from the oppression and the crimes of the former colonialists and the new imperialists, are today finding the so-called new international order of which the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists are speaking to be a dark age of intimidation and threats against those peoples aspiring to freedom and independence and fighting for relations of equality. The removal of the balancing role formerly played by the Soviet Union opens wide the

way for the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists once again to impose hegemony and intimidation, not only by the use of new and innovative methods, as is well known, but also by the old methods, namely aggression and open military occupation. What is new is that the colonialist technique as witnessed in past centuries has this time been used under the cover provided by iniquitous resolutions fabricated in the name of the United Nations which the Governments of the imperialist colonialist alliance succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, intimidation, blackmail and bribery.

The States that endorsed those resolutions did so for the motives indicated. You, personally, bear responsibility to history and to mankind for the heinous crimes being committed against the free and militant people of Iraq. Examples are given hereunder of the savage and premeditated acts of aggression committed by the aggressor forces between 17 and 21 January 1991.

Baghdad Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

1. A pasteboard factory and a plastic foam factory in Za'faraniyah bombed.

2. Homes in the Urdunn, Bunuk and Wahdah quarters set on fire.

3. The Postal Department at Bab al-Mu'azzam set on fire and two citizens wounded.

4. A civilian vehicle set on fire near Al-Sha'b bridge.

5. The civil defence centre for the Abu Ghurayb area bombed.

6. Abu Nawwas Street bombed.

II. 18 January 1991

1. A clinic bombed; one killed and 10 wounded and four ambulances damaged.

2. The 7 Nisan residential area bombed; seven killed.

3. The residential Kasrah area bombed.

4. The vegetable-oil factory bombed.

5. Al-Sha'b sports stadium bombed.

III. 19 January 1991

1. The Iwadiyah area bombed, resulting in the wounding of one citizen, the collapse of a restaurant and damage to neighbouring shops.

2. The Ma'rifah residential district bombed; three wounded.

3. A building in the Kasrah area bombed; four civilians killed.

4. The Madinat Saddam residential area bombed; two homes damaged.

5. The Jazirat Baghdad tourist centre bombed; two killed and seven wounded; one home destroyed.

6. A building under construction for the Council of Ministers bombed.

7. The Al-Rashid Hotel area bombed; four homes damaged.

8. The Iraqi Museum bombed; six killed and 10 wounded; large-scale damage to the museum building.

IV. 21 January 1991

1. Five killed and homes damaged in a residential neighbourhood in Baghdad.

2. The Civil Defence Directorate building in the Al-Sha'b area bombed; two of the staff killed and five wounded; five vehicles damaged.

V. 22 January 1991

1. Homes in the 52 Street area bombed; two killed and three wounded.

2. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in Nuayrah, Kiyyarah, the Qadisiyah quarter and the Dur al-Shuhada' quarter.

3. Madinat Saddam bombed and homes set on fire.

4. The Karradat Maryam area bombed; two killed and four wounded; four homes destroyed; a number of neighbouring homes damaged.

VI. 23 January 1991

Residential neighbourhoods in the Waziriyah area and the Amin II area bombed.

Salah al-Din Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

One killed and nine wounded in the Khudayrah area of the Balad district as a result of the explosion of time-delay bombs dropped from aircraft.

II. 21 January 1991

1. Air attack on the Biji - Qaryat al-Bujwari district, wounding six.

2. Attack on the Dur district, in the heavily populated southern region, killing 22 and wounding 33 and causing large-scale damage to 112 homes and 30 vehicles and damage to the Al-Abbasi Mosque.

3. Missile falling in a field in the Faris district, killing one woman and wounding two other citizens, one of them a woman.

4. The Tikrit district bombed with cluster-bombs dropped by two BRM-3A/As.

III. 22 January 1991

Residential centres bombed in the town of Tikrit and the Samarra' and Biji districts.

Ninawa Governorate

19 January 1991

The historic St. Thomas's Church bombed and damaged.

Wasit Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attack on the provincial capital, killing nine and wounding nine others and damaging eight homes.

II. 18 January 1991

Attack on residential neighbourhoods in the city of Kut, killing a woman and wounding 29 other citizens and damaging six homes and six civilian government offices.

Babil Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

1. Residential areas bombed in the Latifiyah subdistrict; one woman wounded; a home damaged.

2. Attacks on the Musayyib district, damaging homes there.

II. 19 January 1991

The provincial capital and the Musayyib, Mahmudiyah and Iskandariyah areas were subjected to air attacks in which the textile plant at Hillah was damaged and two of the workers were killed and 14 wounded and homes in Mahmudiyah were damaged.

III. 21 January 1991

1. The health centre in the provincial capital bombed from the air; 24 wounded; extensive damage to the centre building, the Civil Defence Directorate building and neighbouring homes.

2. The Tall al-Dhahab area bombed; one wounded; homes damaged.

IV. 22 January 1991

Residential areas bombed in the Mahmudiyah and Musayyib districts and the Iskandariyah subdistrict; four civilians wounded.

Anbar Governorate

19 January 1991

1. A food storage warehouse containing vegetable-oil and rice for the civilian inhabitants bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.

2. Residential centres bombed in the Bubali area of the provincial capital; four children and two women killed; 16 other citizens wounded, including six women and five children; two homes destroyed; and a fire started.

3. The Nukhaym subdistrict bombed; 25 killed; nine wounded.

20 January 1991

1. Attack on the phosphate plant at Qa'im, killing three and wounding others.

2. A warehouse containing foodstuffs, meat and vegetable-oil bombed at Ramadi; two killed and seven wounded.

21 January 1991

1. The Hit district bombed; one killed and three wounded; homes damaged and destroyed; two civilian vehicles destroyed.

2. The Azrakiyah area in the Saqlawiyah subdistrict bombed; a woman killed and four other citizens wounded.

3. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, killing three and wounding nine, all of them women and children.

4. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, destroying the house and a civilian vehicle.

5. An infant formula factory bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.

6. A poultry farm bombed in the provincial capital.

Qadisiyah Governorate

17 January 1991

1. Residential centres in the provincial capital bombed; four killed and 23 wounded.

2. A residential building bombed, the governorate office building, the civil defence building, a number of shops and houses and four civilian vehicles damaged and an ambulance set on fire.

Muthanna Governorate

18 January 1991

Air attack on a train travelling from Baghdad to Basra; three killed and 21 wounded.

Maysan Governorate

18 January 1991

1. Air attack on civilian areas in the Qal'at Salih and Kahla' districts, killing four in the Ka'bi area and wounding five others.

2. The sugar factory bombed.

Najaf Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

Agglomerations of nomadic Bedouin bombed in the Huwaymal area near Umm Tayyarah; 20 killed, including 12 children and 5 women.

II. 21 January 1991

1. The Kufa cement factory bombed.

2. The water purification plant for the civilian inhabitants bombed; five killed, including a woman, and 22 wounded.

3. Residential neighbourhoods in the cities of Najaf and Kufa bombed; 14 killed, including four children and three women; 24 wounded, including three children and 16 women; a number of homes destroyed and damaged in the Amir quarter of Najaf, where 130 citizens were killed, and in the Al-Mutanabbi quarter of Kufa.

Dhi Qar Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attacks, killing two and wounding five in the Batha' - Qaryat Al Budayr area and wounding two and damaging two homes and a vehicle in the provincial capital.

II. 18 January 1991

Spherical bombs dropped on the Suq al-Shuyukh and Batha' areas, killing two and wounding two.

III. 19 January 1991

One child killed in the Budur area in the course of an air attack.

Qadisiyah Governorate

19 January 1991

1. The State Vehicle Company complex bombed.

2. The food storage warehouse and flour factory bombed; damage caused; 10 killed and 22 wounded; two homes in the Mu'allimin quarter destroyed.

Karbala' Governorate

19 January 1991

1. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in the provincial capital.

2. The Karbala' cement factory bombed, causing large-scale damage.

22 January 1991

A residential neighbourhood bombed in the provincial capital.

Basra Governorate

17-19 January 1991

1. The provincial capital bombed, including areas of the city of Basra, Barjasiyah and Al-Asma'i and neighbouring residential apartments, and Atabat Bin Ghazwan; 28 wounded; 40 shops and some homes and civilian vehicles damaged.

2. The Harithah and Assafiyah areas bombed; six killed and 11 wounded, including a child aged three; six homes, an apartment and four shops destroyed; six shops and 15 vehicles damaged.

3. The Faw district bombed; one wounded; 40 homes damaged.

4. The Qurnah district bombed; two killed and six wounded; a number of homes damaged.

5. The Zubayr district bombed; 17 killed and another 17 wounded; 12 homes destroyed; six civilian vehicles damaged.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22154*
28 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 25 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to it herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression being waged against Iraq and the heinous and premeditated crimes thereby being committed against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our people.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq requests the circulation of this note and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General

Since the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression against our country began at 0230 hours on 17 January 1991, the attacking forces have been committing heinous premeditated crimes against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our great people, which is one that has made a centuries-old contribution to human civilization.

On all occasions - in the course of our meeting at Amman on 31 August 1990 and during your visit to Baghdad on 11 and 12 January 1991 - we have constantly indicated and have explained to you in a clear and detailed manner that the basic fact with regard to the events which preceded and followed 2 August 1990 is that the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist alliance and its treacherous adherents among the régimes of the region have had the objective, as they continue to do, of destroying resurgent Iraq, which is pursuing a free and independent policy and which proudly rejects imperialist and Zionist hegemony over the region and over its resources. Everything that has happened has taken place within the framework of a conspiracy hostile to the hopes of peoples for freedom, sovereignty, independence and relations of equality, which are the very principles and objectives for the achievement and defence of which the United Nations is supposed to have been established.

The deliberate and brutal attacks launched on behalf of the United Nations by the forces of the criminal Zionist-imperialist alliance on civilian economic, humanitarian, medical, cultural and religious targets and on citizens and their families in all parts of Iraq - documented examples of which are provided to you in the present letter - give cogent proof of the fact that the Governments participating in this alliance have the sole objective of taking vengeance on the proud people of Iraq and its militant leadership because of their opposition to the imperialist goals of those Governments.

It is indeed shameful for the United Nations that these premeditated crimes should be committed under the cover provided by resolutions adopted by the Security Council. The most recent of these is Security Council resolution 678 (1990), which the United States of America succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, blackmail and bribery. The facts with respect to the receipt of bribes by States members of the Council and by leaders in those States are common knowledge.

Hundreds of millions of people in the world, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have suffered from the oppression and the crimes of the former colonialists and the new imperialists, are today finding the so-called new international order of which the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists are speaking to be a dark age of intimidation and threats against those peoples aspiring to freedom and independence and fighting for relations of equality. The removal of the balancing role formerly played by the Soviet Union opens wide the

way for the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists once again to impose hegemony and intimidation, not only by the use of new and innovative methods, as is well known, but also by the old methods, namely aggression and open military occupation. What is new is that the colonialist technique as witnessed in past centuries has this time been used under the cover provided by iniquitous resolutions fabricated in the name of the United Nations which the Governments of the imperialist colonialist alliance succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, intimidation, blackmail and bribery.

The States that endorsed those resolutions for the motives indicated and you, personally, bear responsibility to history and to mankind for the heinous crimes being committed against the noble people of Iraq who are fighting for their freedom. Examples are given hereunder of the savage and premeditated acts of aggression committed by the aggressor forces between 17 and 21 January 1991.

Baghdad Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

1. A pasteboard factory and a plastic foam factory in Za'faraniyah bombed.

2. Homes in the Urdunn, Bunuk and Wahdah quarters set on fire.

3. The Postal Department at Bab al-Mu'azzam set on fire and two citizens wounded.

4. A civilian vehicle set on fire near Al-Sha'b bridge.

5. The civil defence centre for the Abu Ghurayb area bombed.

6. Abu Nawwas Street bombed.

II. 18 January 1991

1. A clinic bombed; one killed and 10 wounded and four ambulances damaged.

2. The 7 Nisan residential area bombed; seven killed.

3. The residential Kasrah area bombed.

4. The vegetable-oil factory bombed.

5. Al-Sha'b sports stadium bombed.

III. 19 January 1991

1. The Iwadiyah area bombed, resulting in the wounding of one citizen, the collapse of a restaurant and damage to neighbouring shops.

2. The Ma'rifah residential district bombed; three wounded.

3. A building in the Kasrah area bombed; four civilians killed.

4. The Madinat Saddam residential area bombed; two homes damaged.

5. The Jazirat Baghdad tourist centre bombed; two killed and seven wounded; one home destroyed.

6. A building under construction for the Council of Ministers bombed.

7. The Al-Rashid Hotel area bombed; four homes damaged.

8. The Iraqi Museum bombed; six killed and 10 wounded; large-scale damage to the museum building.

IV. 21 January 1991

1. Five killed and homes damaged in a residential neighbourhood in Baghdad.

2. The Civil Defence Directorate building in the Al-Sha'b area bombed; two of the staff killed and five wounded; five vehicles damaged.

V. 22 January 1991

1. Homes in the 52 Street area bombed; two killed and three wounded.

2. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in Nuayrah, Kiyyarah, the Qadisiyah quarter and the Dur al-Shuhada' quarter.

3. Madinat Saddam bombed and homes set on fire.

4. The Karradat Maryam area bombed; two killed and four wounded; four homes destroyed; a number of neighbouring homes damaged.

VI. 23 January 1991

Residential neighbourhoods in the Waziriyah area and the Amin II area bombed.

Salah al-Din Governorate

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One killed and nine wounded in the Khudayrah area of the Balad district as a result of the explosion of time-delay bombs dropped from aircraft.

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1. Air attack on the Biji - Qaryat al-Bujwari district, wounding six.

2. Attack on the Dur district, in the heavily populated southern region, killing 22 and wounding 33 and causing large-scale damage to 112 homes and 30 vehicles and damage to the Al-Abbasi Mosque.

3. Missile falling in a field in the Faris district, killing one woman and wounding two other citizens, one of them a woman.

4. The Tikrit district bombed with cluster-bombs dropped by two BRM-3A/As.

III. 22 January 1991

Residential centres bombed in the town of Tikrit and the Samarra' and Biji districts.

Ninawa Governorate

19 January 1991

The historic St. Thomas's Church bombed and damaged.

Wasit Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attack on the provincial capital, killing nine and wounding nine others and damaging eight homes.

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Babil Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

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II. 19 January 1991

The provincial capital and the Musayyib, Mahmudiyah and Iskandariyah areas were subjected to air attacks in which the textile plant at Hillah was damaged and two of the workers were killed and 14 wounded and homes in Mahmudiyah were damaged.

III. 21 January 1991

1. The health centre in the provincial capital bombed from the air; 24 wounded; extensive damage to the centre building, the Civil Defence Directorate building and neighbouring homes.

2. The Tall al-Dhahab area bombed; one wounded; homes damaged.

IV. 22 January 1991

Residential areas bombed in the Mahmudiyah and Musayyib districts and the Iskandariyah subdistrict; four civilians wounded.

Anbar Governorate

19 January 1991

1. A food storage warehouse containing vegetable-oil and rice for the civilian inhabitants bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.

2. Residential centres bombed in the Bubali area of the provincial capital; four children and two women killed; 16 other citizens wounded, including six women and five children; two homes destroyed; and a fire started.

3. The Nukhaym subdistrict bombed; 25 killed; nine wounded.

20 January 1991

1. Attack on the phosphate plant at Qa'im, killing three and wounding others.

2. A warehouse containing foodstuffs, meat and vegetable-oil bombed at Ramadi; two killed and seven wounded.

21 January 1991

1. The Hit district bombed; one killed and three wounded; homes damaged and destroyed; two civilian vehicles destroyed.

2. The Azrakiyah area in the Saqlawiyah subdistrict bombed; a woman killed and four other citizens wounded.

3. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, killing three and wounding nine, all of them women and children.

4. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, destroying the house and a civilian vehicle.

5. An infant formula factory bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.

6. A poultry farm bombed in the provincial capital.

Qadisiyah Governorate

17 January 1991

1. Residential centres in the provincial capital bombed; four killed and 23 wounded.

2. A residential building bombed, the governorate office building, the civil defence building, a number of shops and houses and four civilian vehicles damaged and an ambulance set on fire.

Muthanna Governorate

18 January 1991

Air attack on a train travelling from Baghdad to Basra; three killed and 21 wounded.

Maysan Governorate

18 January 1991

1. Air attack on civilian areas in the Qal'at Salih and Kahla' districts, killing four in the Ka'bi area and wounding five others.

2. The sugar factory bombed.

Najaf Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

Agglomerations of nomadic Bedouin bombed in the Huwaymal area near Umm Tayyarah; 20 killed, including 12 children and 5 women.

II. 21 January 1991

1. The Kufa cement factory bombed.

2. The water purification plant for the civilian inhabitants bombed; five killed, including a woman, and 22 wounded.

3. Residential neighbourhoods in the cities of Najaf and Kufa bombed; 14 killed, including four children and three women; 24 wounded, including three children and 16 women; a number of homes destroyed and damaged in the Amir quarter of Najaf, where 130 citizens were killed, and in the Al-Mutanabbi quarter of Kufa.

Dhi Qar Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attacks, killing two and wounding five in the Batha' - Qaryat Al Budayr area and wounding two and damaging two homes and a vehicle in the provincial capital.

II. 18 January 1991

Spherical bombs dropped on the Suq al-Shuyukh and Batha' areas, killing two and wounding two.

III. 19 January 1991

One child killed in the Budur area in the course of an air attack.

Qadisiyah Governorate

19 January 1991

1. The State Vehicle Company complex bombed.

2. The food storage warehouse and flour factory bombed; damage caused; 10 killed and 22 wounded; two homes in the Mu'allimin quarter destroyed.

Karbala' Governorate

19 January 1991

1. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in the provincial capital.

2. The Karbala' cement factory bombed, causing large-scale damage.

22 January 1991

A residential neighbourhood bombed in the provincial capital.

Basra Governorate

17-19 January 1991

1. The provincial capital bombed, including areas of the city of Basra, Barjasiyah and Al-Asma'i and neighbouring residential apartments, and Atabat Bin Ghazwan; 28 wounded; 40 shops and some homes and civilian vehicles damaged.

2. The Harithah and Assafiyah areas bombed; six killed and 11 wounded, including a child aged three; six homes, an apartment and four shops destroyed; six shops and 15 vehicles damaged.

3. The Faw district bombed; one wounded; 40 homes damaged.

4. The Qurnah district bombed; two killed and six wounded; a number of homes damaged.

5. The Zubayr district bombed; 17 killed and another 17 wounded; 12 homes destroyed; six civilian vehicles damaged.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq